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THE PERFECTION OF CHRISTIANITY.

Outlines of a discourse delivered at Rowland, Ky., April 10, 1888, by Dr. C. Kendrick, of California, and published by request of the elders of the Rowland church:

THE PRELUDE.

A young man who had been for some time a prodigal, or straying sheep from the fold, made confession of his wanderings and renewed his vows to live a christian life. A call was made for others to do the same, and warnings were given to keep others from going astray; especially did the speaker dwell on the sin and folly of the popular dancing habit. He said the dancing spirit was not the worshiping spirit; that no one would like to die in a ball-room; that however those with the dancing spirit might try to justify it, or plead its innocence, they could not feel so on a dying bed; that death was the honest hour and the time to try men's souls; that the lovers of the dance and of all worldly pleasures were blinded by that love, and scarcely to be reasoned with; that the cause was plain as sunlight, viz., that the spirit of the dance was not the spirit of Christ and that no one with the spirit of Christ desired to be in the ball-room, or could enjoy it; that the humble heart and true spirit was in the house of the Lord and at the feet of Jesus and that only with this heart and this spirit could one worship God acceptably, even in His holy temple.

There was much feeling, and, we presume, many holy resolves to drink more deeply into the true spirit of christianity.

THE DISCOURSE.

James 1 chapter was read before prayer and brief comments offered, especially on verses 22 and 25: "Be ye doers of the word" and "The perfect law of liberty." Then came a fervent prayer, brief, but earnest, for the things needed on the occasion—not for everything. Then the song.

The speaker then said: There are two ways of proving the perfection of the christian system:

1. To show that the New Testament claims perfection for it.
2. To examine the system itself, negatively and positively, and see whether it has any evil in it, or whether it lacks any good thing.

On the first, verse 25 of the lesson reads, "The perfect law of liberty." The law of Moses constrained people and death was the penalty of disobedience; the law was "not of faith, but be whosoever these things shall live by them" or save his natural life; Gal. 3:12. But the christian system is a law of liberty, for the present; it compels no one; it exhausts the terrors of hell and the glories of heaven and all the "exceeding great and precious promises" of the gospel, to persuade men to be willing, but absolutely would not accept an unwilling service. Jesus wept over the sin and folly of Jerusalem, and said, "How often would I have gathered you together as a hen gathereth her brood under her wings, but ye would not!" Yet He would not compel them. He said: "Behold, I stand at the door [of the heart] and knock, and if any man will open the door I will come in and sup with him and he with Me." But man must open the door. Jesus will not break it down. And the invitation is, "The Spirit and the bride say come; let him that heareth say come; let him that is athirst come; and whosoever will let him take of the water of life freely." God is ever willing and waiting to be gracious, and the preparations on the part of the sinner are all in his being willing. God by the gospel works in him a will to do His pleasure; Phil. 2:12; and when the sinner is willing he ought to come. His will is the qualification; it includes faith, repentance and a change of heart, and hence the invitation is strictly correct, "whosoever will." If he wills to serve God he does not will to serve the devil, and is changed. So long as sinners prefer to sin they are not fit to come. Examine yourselves and determine for yourselves whether you prefer or will to serve sin or holiness.

The perfection and glory of the christian system appears in the absolute freedom of the human will. Every man has in his own hands the destiny of his soul. He may go to hell if he will, or he may go to heaven if he will; God will not constrain him, nor will he allow Satan to bind him in indissoluble bonds and drag him to ruin contrary to His will. What a fearful responsibility! Nor can one escape it!

There are but are two classes:

1. The unconverted, or wicked—the unwilling.
2. The converted, or "willing and obedient."

Psalm 107 says: "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul," of the sinner, of course, since the willing do not need conversion.

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The christian system in and by the word of God, the "law of the Spirit of Life" furnishes a perfect converting power, ever present with us, and ever ready; so that "they are without excuse."

Then, as to the other class—the converted—Paul says: "All scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine [teaching] for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished with all good works; 2 Tim. 3:16-17. The man of God does not desire to be furnished to any but good works; and no one can be more than thoroughly furnished.

Therefore the christian needs no other and can have no other furnishing. Additions, made and provided by men, will prove hindrances—barriers—not helps. Hence Paul says: "Ye are complete in Him" —Christ; Col. 2:10.

On this basis we have the divine inhibition in Rev. 22:18-19. No man shall add to it or take from it under the most fearful penalties. It is perfect as it is. If you take one item from it then it will not be perfect. It would be like adding a numbering wheel to a perfect machine, or removing a link from a golden chain.

Spreading the gospel, missionary work, is a good work. Christians are therefore thoroughly furnished to and for it. See how Paul and others did missionary work. Hence all human societies and organizations for the work of the church are so many barnacles on the old ship of Zion. The pure and simple gospel succeeded better at first without any of these, even with all the powers of darkness combined in opposition. So it was in the beginning of this reformation. It succeeded better, proportionally, *externally*, than it has ever since, or ever will till our return to the true scriptural plan of doing all church worship and work.

1. Are we not in danger of drawing upon ourselves the anathemas pronounced on those who "add to or take from the word of God," when we neglect God's ways, or add our own inventions? The church is God's missionary society, His benevolent society, etc. Do we need another? Can we do it without having the plagues written therein added to us?

2. Can we add a human creed to the divine and perfect one, without incurring this anathema?

3. Can we add to the divine and perfect names for God's church and people, and not be guilty of adding to the word of God?

4. Can we add to the music God's perfect system provides, singing the praise of God, any human instrument, without all the guilt that attaches to the word of God? Can we? And this idea is utterly intensified by the fact that many of the purest of God's people are sincerely offended by instrumental music in the worship; churches are divided and the sins of discord sown broadcast over all the land! All for human addictions to a perfect system of worship. Had He wished it in the worship He would certainly have put it there, and He did not. Nor was there an instrument in the worship for 700 years! And then it was only in the corrupt Church of Rome. Nor is there any evidence that it ever was or ever can be in any but a corrupt church. The simplicity and purity of the New Testament and Apostolic worship has neither use nor room for it. Well did Alexander Campbell say that it was in such an assembly "as a cow-bell in a concert," though it might be very agreeable to a people prompted and controlled by the flesh, and not by the Spirit.

5. Can we add the mourner's bench, the Romish Amicular confession, the manipulations of the third century for excommunicating or driving out the demon preparatory to baptism, the anointing with oil, making the sign of the cross, salt water, etc., and not incur the guilt of adding to the word of God? And so of every thing not really necessary to the true worship.

The only possible escape here is in the species and unreal plea that these several things belong to the expedient deportment of the christian system. I say species and unreal because they prove themselves to be exceedingly inexpedient, as when the organ comes in, to the positive injury of the singing, and to the wounding of christian feeling, and the disruption of the church, or when it in any way proves a cause of discord, or hinders obedience to the command to teach and admonish in singing—which is always the case to a greater or less extent.

Still there are many expedients, works, etc., not really necessary to the worship, and yet connected with it; as meeting houses and all that contributes to decency and order. And these things are to be decided by us. But they must.

1. Never conflict with the principles or precepts of the gospel.

2. Or with the spirit of the gospel and brotherly love.

3. Or cause a brother to stumble, etc.

No one of them, nor all of them together, can be worth so much as christian feeling, brotherly love, christian un-

ion, or obedience to divine precepts. Infinitely better have no meeting-house, no organ—at home or in the church—no hymn book or tuning fork, etc., than to have "discord among brethren," or put stumbling blocks in the way of sinners. This much is settled and clear.

Matters of worship are plain and only they are necessary to salvation. Without command there can be no obedience, or disobedience. The "things indifferent," as Mr. Lack would say, i.e., our opinions, conveniences and preferences, are, one and all, out of the pale of worship, and far removed from the conditions to find acceptable worship and salvation.

3. If the missionary societies and other similar organizations were necessary, we must come nearly to the 18th century.

4. If instrumental music was necessary to the worship and to salvation, we must come to the beginning of the 8th century, and begin with the Church of Rome. Few of the protestant churches, or others till recently had it, or if it is necessary, ever worshiped acceptably till very recently.

But the christian system, as we have seen, was perfect without

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STANFORD, KY., APRIL 27, 1888.

W. P. WALTON.

SIX PAGES.

Gov. James B. McCreary.

The duty of selecting a candidate for Congress in this district will shortly devolve upon the democrats, and as it went over 600 republican at the last August election, it behoves our party to put its best man to the front. The presidential race will bring out even a fuller republican vote than before, while the prohibition ticket will take votes from the democratic party. A new man with a limited acquaintance would have a warm and close contest, if indeed he were able to pull through at all. Fortunately such a contingency as the selection of a new man is not likely to arise, when we have in the present encumbent of the office one so capable, energetic and faithful and one who has never known defeat. Governor McCreary knows everybody in the district and by his uniform courtesy and untiring efforts to assist his constituents, be they democrat or republican, he has drawn to him such a following that we believe he is absolutely invincible in the old 8th District.

Entering Congress with the prestige of having been governor of the great State of Kentucky, he at once took a prominent place in the body, which his ability has enabled him to keep and increase. His standing is shown in the fact that he was made chairman of the private land claims committee, one of the leading committees of the House, and 2nd on the committee on foreign affairs, of which he virtually acts as chairman. Mr. Belmont having been absent nearly the entire session. Besides, he is called to preside over the body quite frequently, where he displays that perfect knowledge of parliamentary rules which characterized his service as speaker of House of Representatives of Kentucky.

Governor McCreary's first work in Congress was to aid in settling the silver question, then the most prominent before the body. Six of his committee were for free coinage and six for stopping the coinage altogether. The governor alone was for letting the law directing the coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 a month stand as it was. He advocated this in a speech before Congress, the first made on the subject, and was followed by others, the result being that the body endorsed his position and the question was eliminated from politics. He is author of the bill to establish a Department of Agriculture and Labor, which passed the House by a large majority. He introduced the bill and referred it to the committee on Ways and Means, directing that the surplus in the treasury be used to pay off the three per cent. bonds. It was reported favorably and passed and all these bonds, amounting to \$150,000,000 were bought and canceled. This session his bill for an International Conference of the Nations of North, Central and South America to be held at Washington to improve on social and business relations with the 50,000,000 of people who reside in those countries, has passed both Houses and will be of incalculable benefit to us; in fact, it is one of the most important measures that has been adopted for years. He also introduced and had passed in the House a bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury by and with the approval of the president, to use such a part of the surplus, as is deemed proper, to buy and cancel U. S. outstanding interest bearing bonds. The bill to establish a U. S. Land Court to settle and determine private land claims, of which he is author, will also likely become a law, by which 20,000,000 acres of public lands will be reclaimed from the land pirates and land grabbers. A copy of his speech on the subject, now before us, shows the great importance of establishing the court, which is limited to four years, and is a most effective and exhaustive argument. There are other bills of less importance and many of a private nature which he has passed, to which it is not necessary now to refer except to say that he has done fully as much in this line as any member in Congress.

The amount of work that governor McCreary does is a matter of surprise to every one at all acquainted with it. He averages about 18 hours a day and no man, not even his bitterest republican opponent, has ever asked him to attend to any proper business for him in vain, and it is a remarkable fact that he has never failed to respond to every letter written him, notwithstanding his mail matter often reaches to as much as the entire receipts of a day at the Stanford post-office. We were in his room one evening at the Biggs House in Washington when it came in and we know that this statement is not overdrawn.

We also know from personal experience as well as from the many favors he has given from his hands, that no member of either branch of Congress stands higher than our representative in the estimation of the great man in the White House. President Cleveland has found out his worth and is willing to trust his word for anything. He is a man of the most sterling integrity in just such as should be kept in the National halls of legislation, and we believe this view is entertained by a majority of the people

in the district. That he will be renominated unanimously and re-elected, we have not a doubt. His majority may not be as large as in 1886, when he beat Capt. Thomas Todd 4,173, but he is as sure to win as the first Tuesday in November nerves.

The report of the commissioners, who were appointed by Gov. Buckner to examine the accounts of the late unscrupulous treasurer, has been made public and the total amount of deficit is placed at \$229,000.21, with sufficient credits to reduce the sum about \$50,000. There is nothing very startling in the disclosure made by the publication of the L. O. U.'s. The total amount of these documents is \$50,782.80 and are in many instances for advancements on salaries and other claims against the State. One or two of the Court of Appeals is on the list; ex-trot. Leslie is down for \$5,000, &c. Most of the makers, however, claim that they have paid the sums and it is said that less than a third of the amount is collectable. The only man in the list in this section is Judge M. H. Owsley, and he will probably explain why he is there. It was impossible to tell when the theft commenced, but it seems to have been running through a number of years. The loosest methods prevailed in the office and it is a wonder that the experts have gotten so much light out of the chaos. The drolly-dyed villain, who was so honest he had to have that prefix to his name, seems to have scripted at no criminal act by which to cover his rascality, and was prompt to forge and deceive as he was adept in stealing. When he could no longer hide his crimes he fled and took with him all the money he could carry. May remorse and sorrow forever grind his guilty conscience. Gov. Buckner says the deficit will be fully paid by the securities, but they are already trying to squirm out of the responsibility, by transferring their property to their wives and by the other accepted methods.

There will be 822 votes in the republican convention and it will require 412 to nominate. Sherman's friends claim that he will have 312 on the first ballot. Bradley's friends claim 11 for him on the first round, but Col. Swope does not think he will have that many.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

Of the 2,700 bills offered this session, but 1,400 have reached the governor. Governor Buckner has re-appointed John B. Proter to be director of the Geological Survey.

The House voted an appropriation of \$150,000 to complete the Eddyville prison and \$60,000 to repair the shops in the one at Frankfort.

A resolution to investigate Tom Henry, the nominal clerk of the court of appeals, has been presented. There is nothing wrong there, we opine, except the farming out of his office.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Mr. Parson and two children were killed by lightning in Bourbon.

Hon. J. M. Nesbitt, father of representative Nesbitt, died at Owingsville, aged 69.

Neill, an attendant at the Anchorage asylum, had his neck nearly severed from his body by John Fry, a vicious inmate.

The peach-buds in the Delaware Peninsula give every indication of producing an unusually large crop of peaches this year.

General Crook, promoted to Major General at Washington. He is also assigned to the command of the division of the Missouri.

Ships just arrived from China state that an earthquake destroyed many cities and killed 40,000 inhabitants in the Yunnan country last month.

During 1887 there were over 65,000 noteworthy conflagrations in this country and the total fire destruction is placed at \$119,200,000, of which the south lost \$23,000,000.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress prohibiting the sale of pools on horse races in Washington and Georgetown, and Senator Blackburn is the author of it.

The citizens of Bessemer, Ala., hung a negro for raping a white girl and his brethren got up in arms and threatened to burn the town down, but were successfully resisted.

At Harrodsburg Tuesday three pioneer ladies died, their aggregate ages being 25 years. They were Mrs. Mary A. Richardson, aged 88; Mrs. Elizabeth Graves, aged 78 and Mrs. Carrie W. Bier, aged 80 years.

There has been a great temperance boom in this city, but it will not be of any benefit to the prohibition party. There is a vast difference between being a temperance man and a prohibition crank. —[Louisville Post.]

Red Leary, the noted crook of New York City, was hit on the head with a brick by a cabin with whom he quarreled in dividing some of their spoils, and was killed. He was one of the robbers of the Manhattan Bank in 1878, when \$2,747,700 in money and securities were stolen.

Blanche Comores, a woman of mulatto and Cherokee descent, was convicted of murder in the first degree at Kansas City. She enticed a man named Joseph Peters into her room, where she and two male accomplices killed him. She is the first woman ever convicted of murder in the first degree in Missouri.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

—A Chinaman at Chicago has joined the Baptist church and been immersed.

—Elder J. G. Livingston will preach at Sugar Grove School-house next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

—The First Christian Church in Louisville has decided to excommunicate all of its members engaged in any way in the whisky traffic.

—Rev. R. B. Mahony and P. G. Elson will exchange pulpits next Sunday, the former preaching here and the latter going to Newport. Mrs. Elson has gone to Huntsville, Ala., to visit.

—Rev. H. C. Morrison writes to the Methodist church in answer to a letter requesting him to hold a protracted meeting here that he will preach his first sermon Monday evening, May 7th.

—Elder Zach Sweeney closed his meeting at Columbus, Indiana, Sunday night with 281 additions. Bro. Sweeney's church now has a membership of over 1,000 members. When he took charge of the church about 12 years ago the membership was about 200. —[Paris Kentuckian.]

—The Second Presbyterian Church of Danville reports the following financial statement to the Presbytery for the year ending April 1, 1888: BENEVOLENT WORK \$2,487; CONGREGATIONAL EXPENSES \$2,310; TOTAL \$5,797. This is an average of \$26.33 per member and indicates remarkable liberality on the part of the people. —[Danville Advocate.]

—At the request of our good brethren, the elders of Rowland church, we devote a good portion of our space to a sermon by Dr. Kendrick, which goes for human creeds, mourner's benediction, instrumental music, &c., especially instrumental music in churches. We are inclined to the opinion that there is a good deal of straining over a gnat in the business, but then an outsider cannot most always sometimes tell about these things.

FARM AND TRADE ITEMS.

—Maud S. was 12 years old on March 29th.

—D. N. Prewitt bought of M. H. Elmore 9 fat hogs at \$4.75.

—Woodard & Harbison's second day's sales, so trotters, average \$270.

—Great complaint is made in Bath county on the failure of tobacco seed to come up.

—The wool market in Boston is quiet and prices run from 28 to 55 for common to extra scoured.

—In Owen county J. H. Maddox sold to G. E. Caldwell 67 sheep, with 73 lambs, at \$6 per head with the lambs thrown in.

—Thirty-two horses were sold at Ferguson & George's combination sale at Cynthiana Saturday at an average of \$157.50.

—The first day of Woodard & Harbison's combination sale of trotters at Lexington resulted in 69 head being disposed of at an average of \$25.

—Wool is being sold here at 20 to 22 and a few offers of 22 have been made for fine lots. S. F. Martin sold 70 miles to Hager & Co., of Danville, at \$110 each. —[Paris News.]

—W. S. Gambee bought this week of John McClure a 3-year-old jack for \$35. John A. Judy sold to T. H. Clay 28 long yearling steers weighing 800 pounds at \$31.50. —[Winchester Democrat.]

—President Clark, of the Jockey Club, Louisville, having refused to permit the book-makers to do business this year at the old stand, they threaten to rent the Latonia race course and run opposition races this week.

—Our galaxy of horse stars continues to increase. Engleman & Farris' Bluenose, standing at Lancaster, is the latest addition and we call attention to his fine pedigree. Four of his colts were on exhibition at Lancaster Monday and a fine string is seldom seen.

—Wm. Rue bought a nice harness gelding from Col. James Farris, Lancaster, for \$175. L. W. Hudson, of Garfield, and H. Headley, of Boyle, purchased of S. F. Martin, of Bourbon, 70 yearling mare colts, to be taken May 1, at \$110 per head. —[Danville Advocate.]

—WINCHESTER CORNER.—About 400 cattle on the market; no choice cattle offered; 50 plain steers, 825 pounds weight brought \$38; 18 plain 2-year-olds, 750 pounds, \$25; 21 yearlings, weight 750 pounds, \$25.50; 28 good yearlings, 825 pounds weight, \$30.50; 30 plain 2-year-olds of 950 pounds weight, \$32. The colting was slightly better than last year and buyers took hold more freely.

—One pair of 3-year-old mules, 144 hands, brought \$230; 13-year-old mare mule, 15 hands, \$155. —[Sun.]

DANVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY.

James Crouch and Katie Purcell were married Wednesday evening; ceremony by Rev. J. C. Randolph.

—Mr. W. J. Bohon has returned from a business trip through Middle Tennessee. He reports business generally as improving in that country.

—Mrs. W. C. Turner, of Cincinnati, formerly Miss Ada Bryant, of St. Louis, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. E. S. Bowland, at the Gilcher House.

—Dowtan & McDowell sold Tuesday to Dunbar, of this county, an 8-year-old plug horse for \$100. Sam Lazarus, of Louisville, is in town. It is possible he may go into business here, but as yet no arrangements to that effect have been completed.

—Henry Fry was fined \$10 in the police court Friday, for getting drunk and cutting up shines on Sunday. Not having

the cash to settle, he accepted a position as rough clerk in the work-house, where he is now engaged in separating limestone rocks as big as his head into pieces about the size of a walnut.

—Rev. E. L. Warren and W. C. Young, of Louisville, Thomas N. Cleland, Anchorage, J. F. Hendrick, Flemingsburg, L. F. Walker, Oxford, Ohio, Dr. J. C. Maxwell and Mr. A. J. Grundy, Lebanon, Mr. W. H. Kimball, of Lancaster, were among those who attended Presbytery and the meeting of the trustees of Central College this week.

—The Presbytery of Transylvania, North, met at the 2d Presbyterian church Tuesday morning. Rev. J. P. McMillan was elected moderator. Rev. J. L. McKey, D. D., and Prof. J. J. Hogsett were elected delegates to the General Assembly, which meets in Philadelphia in May. Before adjourning on Wednesday the Presbytery ordered the erection of churches in Bell, Harlan and Knox counties and resolved to send two capable ministers to those counties to engage in missionary work, their headquarters to be at Burkesville.

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SADDLERY!

J. T. HARRIS has opened on Lancaster st., next door to the former post office, a first-class stock of saddlery goods which he will probably during the week and on every Saturday and court day will hold auctions, when he will dispose of all kinds of harness and saddlery goods.

MISS HARRISON, PURCHASING AGENT.

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Would highly solicit your patronage in purchasing for people outside of the city, in any line of goods, furniture and more.

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FAST LINE BETWEEN

LEXINGTON & CINCINNATI.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1887.

South Bound	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Fe. Sun.	Fe. Sun.	Fe. Sun.	Fe. Sun.
Live Covington	8:30 a.m. 8:25 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
Arr. Lexington	10:00 a.m. 10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
Arr. Paris	10:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
Arr. Lexington	10:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
Live Paris	10:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
Arr. Winchester	12:30 p.m. 12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Arr. Richmond	2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Arr. Lancaster	3:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Arr. Stanford	5:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Live Richmond	6:05 p.m. 6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Arr. Berea	1:20 p.m. 1:20 p.m.	1:20 p.m.	1:20 p.m.
Arr. Lexington	5:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
North-Bound	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Fe. Sun.	Fe. Sun.	Fe. Sun.	Fe. Sun.
Live Livingstone	8:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Arr. Berea	10:25 a.m. 10:25 a.m.	10:25 a.m.	10:25 a.m.
Arr. Richmond	11:45 a.m. 11:45 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
Live Stanford	12:20 p.m. 12:20 p.m.	12:20 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Arr. Lancaster	1:20 p.m. 1:20 p.m.	1:20 p.m.	1:20 p.m.
Arr. Richmond	1:40 p.m. 1:40 p.m.	1:40 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Live Lexington	1:40 p.m. 1:45 a.m.	1:45 a.m.	1:45 a.m.
Arr. Winchester	2:25 p.m. 2:25 p.m.	2:25 p.m.	2:25 p.m.
Arr. Paris	3:45 p.m. 3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Live Lexington	3:00 p.m. 7:25 a.m.	7:25 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Arr. Lancaster	3:40 p.m. 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Arr. Covington	4:00 p.m. 8:35 a.m.	8:35 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
On the Mayville Branch, No. 2 leaves Paris at 8:30 a.m. and No. 11 at 5:30 p.m., arriving at Mayville at 10:45 a.m. and 7:40 p.m. No. 10 leaves Mayville at 5:55 a.m., arriving at Paris at 8:15 a.m. No. 11 leaves Mayville at 10:30 a.m. and arrives at Paris at 10:45 a.m. These trains are daily except Sunday.			

No. 12 leaves Lexington 8:30 p.m., arrives Paris 8:45 p.m., No. 13 leaves Covington 4:30 p.m., arrives Falmouth 6:30 p.m., No. 14 leaves Falmouth 6:30 a.m., arrives Covington 8:30 a.m.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NOTE.—Trains 2 and 4 are daily between Winchester, Lexington, and Cincinnati; other trains are daily except Sunday.

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NEW YORK'S BIG REVIVAL

It Has Resulted in 1,000 Conversions Under Harrison's Preaching.

Thomas Harrison, the "boy preacher," has been in New York for the past eleven weeks stirring up the Methodists to renewed zeal, and bringing many wandering sheep into the fold.

To celebrate this a grand Jubilee revival was inaugurated, to last three days.

The first meeting was held in this spacious Central Methodist church on Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street, to celebrate the conversion of 1,000 souls. The edifice was packed with people, and it was found necessary to leave the doors and windows open so that the vast throng outside could participate in the rejoicing. The revival has been the most successful that has ever taken place in New York.

Understep Stephen Merritt led the singing. His enthusiasm seemed to inspire the entire congregation. Even the people on the sides joined in the music, and the grand old chorals could be heard for blocks around.

In the intervals of the singing Revivalist Harrison spoke to the audience in large, walking from one side of the platform to the other in a nimble manner.

William H. Vanderbilt, who inherited the

YOUTHFUL VANDERBILTS.

BRIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE WHO WERE BORN VERY RICH.

The Fourth Generation of the Railroad King's Family Is Appearing on Life's Stage, and Here Are Portraits and Facts of Interest.

The fourth generation of the Vanderbilts is now coming up. Commodore Vanderbilt, the founder of the family, or rather the founder of its wealth, is dead. His son, William H. Vanderbilt, who inherited the bulk of his money, is dead. The grandsons are now middle aged men, and the great-grandchildren are now from babyhood to maturity.

William H. Vanderbilt, who inherited the

commodore's money, divided the bulk of it between his sons. The daughters received



ALFRED T. VANDERBILT. REGINALD C. VANDERBILT. GLADYS VANDERBILT.

sufficient to keep the wolf from the door, but the sons each received a fortune as large as their father inherited at the death of the commodore.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has six children.

William H. Vanderbilt, now 18 years of age, is the oldest. He is at a leading school.

Cornelius, Jr., comes next. Then Gertie, a brown-haired, hazel-eyed little girl.

There are also two boys, Alfred and Reginald, 8 and 5 years old. Gladys is the baby, being but 2 years old. Parents and children breakfast together, and after the meal Mr. Vanderbilt often accompanies his boys in a ride in Central Park. The children dine at midday, and have tea in the evening. They are all fond of music, and many of them perform on some instrument, and most of them have inherited voices from their father.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt and his wife and children live in the house on Fifth avenue occupied by William H. Vanderbilt.

"Mrs. Fred," as she is endearingly termed, is the youngest of the daughters-in-law, as she is also the prettiest. She is tall and slender, with pretty blonde hair. Though they entertain elegantly, the greater part of "Mrs. Fred's" life is spent in doing good, which she does so quietly and unostentatiously that the outside world knows little about it. The house belongs to her, having been willed her by her father-in-law, William H. Vanderbilt.

In early Greek history all the region north of the Danube was Scythia; later, the Romans called it Sarmatia, and the people on the Don were called the Roxolani. In the Fifth century all the barbarians of the north, from China to the Baltic, were in movement; Asia precipitated itself on Europe, and the Huns, Avars and Bulgarians drove other races before them upon the Roman empire. After these came the Slavs and Tartars, driving the Teutonic and Finnish races before them; and, after two centuries of war and contention, the Varangians got the upper hand, and in 862 their king, Rurik, set up his government at Novgorod, which is considered the beginning of Russia. In 987 the regent, Olga, ruled the Varangians during the minority of her son, and allowed the Greeks to preach Christianity in her dominions. She became a Christian, but her son remained a Pagan; his three sons set up a frightful civil war, and in 980 Vladimir, after conquering and killing his brother, became lord of the Varangians. He conquered Lithuania and Livonia, but Russia and the little Finnish and Tchudic lands, and became "Vladimir the Great." While a Pagan he desired to marry the sister of the Greek emperor at Constantinople; so he was baptized a Christian on his wedding day, and nearly all the nobles followed his example, although the way England became Protestant under Henry VIII, or Rome Christian under Constantine, he must do it at his own risk.

The family usually spends the summer in Newport. For a long time William H. Vanderbilt endeavored, without success, to break down the social barrier that existed between himself and the "blue blood" congregation there every summer. The opposition was vigorous, but at last melted away before the click of the gold england the crisp bank note. Besides, the intermarriage of his children among them tended to bring about the desired result. Now the Vander-

bilts are among the leaders of fashion, and many who opposed them are passing into ob-

scenity.

Of course they are burdened with the inevitable "poor relation," the "country cousin." But there is little intercourse between the railroad branch of the family and the uneducated poor relations. But no one knows what is done in certain cases where relief is needed. The third and fourth generation are known to be charitable, and the Greek bishops soon began to assert their independence of the Roman Christians. Political and sectarian feelings combining, each discussion widened the breach. At length the western church (now known as the Catholic church) declared as a dogma that the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Son ("Epilegomenos") as well as the Father, and in this way this became the main point of division. The eastern, or Greek, church went on to forbid the use of images and maintained the marriage of priests, and was at length formally separated and separately organized, declaring the patriarch of Constantinople to be its true head and rejecting the decrees of all the general councils after the first seven.

Doublets there are enough wealth and increase of wealth to make all who are now children comfortable. But in America there is no law of primogeniture, and doubtless they will all have an equal share. Families spread out and multiplied. They increase in arithmetic progression, and by the time the children of the present fourth generation become men and women there will be so many that they may have to be content with a beggarly million apiece.

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Doublets there are enough wealth and increase of wealth to make all

SIX PAGES.

JUDGE T. Z. MORROW asks us to state that the time of holding the Wayne, Russell and Casey circuit courts have been changed by a recent act of the legislature and the spring terms of said courts will be held as follows: Wayne 1st Monday in May; Russell 3d Monday in May and Casey 1st Monday in June. All processes, bail bonds, attachments and summonses for witnesses, etc., are returnable to the term as now fixed and no new process or order will be necessary to make them stand for trial at that term.

UNDER A CLOUD;

—OR—

CLEARING HIMSELF

The Thrilling and Absorbing Story of a Great Crime.

BY JENNIE DAVIS BURTON.

To be continued in next issue.

CHAPTER III.

UNCLE AMOS.

Amos Bergman owned a cottage in a west side suburb, where he kept up a plain but comfortable establishment. He was a bachelor of fifty, a small, mild man, looking even older than he was.

One-half of his friends and acquaintances regarded him as a crank, while the rest maintained that, in spite of some eccentricities, he had a fund of native shrewdness that might have been genius under different circumstances.

The trouble was that he had never been obliged to pin down to any regular work. As a young man he had taken up first one profession and then another; he had veered around to science and then to trade, and finally settled down to books and gardening for pleasure, varying his seclusion by dipping now and then into the affairs of the world, sometimes as an agitator, sometimes as a philanthropist. With all his vagaries, he was a generous-hearted man, and his nephew, Norris, had lived for a half dozen years in his household, the recipient of his bounty and the weather-gage of his ideas which had left the young man a little worse off, perhaps, than if he had been thrown upon his own endeavors in his tender years. However, he had the good sense to rebel when he came of age, and turned his hand to the first honest calling which offered. He had been two years in the express service, and fattened himself that he was a trusted employee, when his abrupt dismissal brought him up standing, as it were, and cut away some of the self-confidence which goes with youth and inexperience the wide world over.

There being nothing to interfere, he went on the afternoon following his receipt of that dispatch to pay a visit to his uncle. Amos Bergman met him with a hearty handshake, and a congratulation for what the young man was disposed to regard as a decided misfortune.

"Glad you are out of the business, my boy. It never did give a chance to the capacities that are in you. Purely mechanical, without scope for the reasoning powers, but there's an opening now that will tax them, if you choose to avail yourself of it."

"If I can reason out a new situation I shall be very glad, Uncle Amos."

"That's it exactly," cried Amos Bergman. "Or let us say opportunity, to be exact, for it will be to your advantage to work independently in this matter. I haven't any doubt of your fitness for the work, and I'll advance the necessary funds for expenses, etc. No thanks, my boy! I'll have my reward in seeing you win the honors, as I'm sure you will."

"But, my dear uncle, what is the wicket?"

"Well—you know I always said you had the making of a lawyer in you!" broke off Uncle Amos, with just the least suspicion of anxiety apparent in his manner.

"Yes," laughed Norris. "And of a doctor, and a minister, and a stock broker, and I dare say, of a gambler, and a crackbrain, also, if the simple idea were not too shocking to contemplate. You have always rated my abilities away to the upper notch, that's certain. What is the fancy now, Uncle Amos?"

"It struck me, as soon as I read the reports. I said to myself: 'Norris has all the advantage of having been on the ground. He has the making of a detective in him!' I think I had it myself, when I was younger, and he'll see what I see, that the second robbery is only a cover for the first. I find out the who stole the single package, and you'll have the rest of the whole affair in your hands. You'll make a name for yourself, my dear boy, for, mark my words, this is no ordinary robbery. There's some deep plot, some scheme of wrongdoing which reaches further than the public suspect, to unearth the whole villainous complication, and bring it to naught."

Norris was well used to his uncle's enthusiasm over his hobby of the moment, and an amused smile hovered about his lips as he listened to the growing eloquence of the elder man.

You evidently allude to the recent express robberies. You seem to forget, though, that the regular detectives are at work, and at fault, too, as far as I can learn."

"Of course they're at fault. They're deep in the old ruts. It needs a young, clever fellow, without bias, uninfused by the deductions drawn from previous cases. Don't I tell you this is a robbery without a parallel? The superintendent of your division himself admits that. He told me I had grounds for my theory when I explained it to him."

"What! you have been to the officers of the company, uncle? What? What had you to say to them?"

"Nothing to your discredit, you may be sure, Norris. They seemed quite struck by my reasons for thinking you the very man to unravel their mystery."

"What reasons, in the name of all?"

"Well, there's that affair of the trap in the car floor, evidently the work of a mechanician, nothing rough or bungling about the job. When I told them that you had quite a genius for working in wood, that you were as well up in calculations and measurements as any skilled carpenter, and could do as neat a job of repairing—conveying the idea that you might find something in the shape of a clue that would pass unnoticed by an untrained eye—they really seemed quite impressed."

"You did that, Uncle Amos!"

Norris spoke slowly, looking at his uncle, with a sudden cloud dropping over his face.

"Certainly I did it," testily. "I have your advancement too much at heart to neglect such an opportunity."

A dim vision of all that this statement meant dawned upon Norris. What wonder if the company looked on him with suspicious eyes! What wonder if they regarded the concealed aperture in the car floor as a ruse of his own creating and his story of Robber No. One as a mere cover to shield himself?

Here was the true explanation of his abrupt dismissal, and of the spy set to dog his steps.

Quite unaware of his nephew's clever thoughts, Uncle Amos concluded, cheerfully:

"Yes, they seemed quite impressed, and though of course they couldn't feel justified to put the job wholly in your hands, I know from a remark of the superintendent they'll be glad to have you at work on it. Your nephew shall have abundant opportunity for proving your good opinion of him, Mr. Bergman—those were his very words. 'I shall not be at all surprised if our mystery is solved through him yet.' So you see, Norris, how much depends on the efforts you make."

"I do see very clearly, Uncle Amos, and I shouldn't wonder if you were to drive me into playing the part of detective yet."

CHAPTER IV.

A TELL-TALE SCAR.

Carol Childer was going to a ball—the first ball—so it is not strange that her little head was almost turned with delight.

Of course she dressed hours before time, and ran down to the square front parlor to survey herself in the tall mirror there, with the chandelier all lighted, and what the mirror gave back was a slim, girlish shape in glistening, palest pink, the fair face flushed and glowing with anticipation, smiles dimpling, bright eyes dancing, white arms wreathed about her head as she looked at herself and murmured half aloud:

"I wonder if you will do, Miss Childer! You look pretty well now, but how will it be when you get into a room filled with lovely ladies! Can you ever hold your own with Miss Althea Everleigh, for instance? Ah, but I am afraid you will look like pale little bird beside that queen rose beauty, Lyman adores her, I know he does, and that I fancy is the reason she has invited me, so she can not be cold and hard-hearted, as some great beauties are."

Flashing around in a little dance, Carol's eyes fell on the man's figure in the semi-secrecy of the hall where the gas was turned low so as to leave her own illumination more effective. He was further shadowed by the *portiere*, and seemed to have paused in passing to look upon that little scene of charming girlish vanity. Carol stood still to take breath, and then made a reckless dash at him.

"Lyman, is that you? Did you catch me admiring myself? Now, don't stop to laugh, but hurry, hurry, hurry, and get yourself up in tailing style; but first tell me how I look. Here, let me bribe you with a dozen kisses to say that I am one-half as pretty as Miss Althea Everleigh."

The two impulsive white arms were around his neck, the fresh-touched mouth was put up almost to his, when suddenly, with a gasp, Carol saw that this was not her brother. Another second, and she had caught her glistening robes around her and fled up the darkened staircase, hot with shame and grief, half-laughing and half-crying, while her heart beat like a frightened bird.

And the young man in the case simply turned and let himself out at the door which the servant had left unlocked while she went in search of Lyman Childer. He would not for worlds have staid there to abash the young creature who had given him that mistaken excess; but he was thrilled by it, lifted up to a heaven of bliss—so slight are the conditions necessary to such a heaven for a lover who scarcely yet realizes that he is in love.

Carol have known how reverently he thought of her, some of her own hurt sensitiveness must have been soothed away.

"I shall always be a friend of theirs," he thought. "A true friend, for her sake, to her brother."

Now, to explain how Norris came to be there, for Norris it was. That interview with his uncle had had the effect of sending him, in Uncle Amos' company, to take another look at the express car when the empty train stood in the sheds between trips. It was nearly midnight, and the light of the brakeman's lantern flashed fitfully and thither through the gloom. Some freight trains were being shifted out in the yard, but here, the empty coaches occupying the tracks seemed quite deserted.

Norris took the light and crept under the express car, keenly examining every inch of track and seam and axle which lay near the spot where the garter had been cut through the floor. He took a lively interest from his place between the wheels, where he stood bent nearly double, with his hands clasped on his knees, while his pale eyes followed the other's movements.

"Don't reckon you'll find much that's not away from the detectives," he observed. "One of them went so far as to try a ride on the track, but I tell you he was sick of his job. They've ended the day, you can see where the boats are."

"Yes," said Norris, looking at the spot.

He was reading the exact appearance of the car as he hurried in his mind—the keen saw strokes of a skilled hand, and the piece perfectly fitted in its place—and it was not until his eyes had rested upon it for a moment or two that he was attracted by a nail which protruded from the flooring, the end of which seemed covered by a thick, red rust.

He put up his finger to touch it, then felt for his knife, while he called like to hold the lantern.

"Got something?" asked the brakeman, curiously.

"It looks like a bit of hair matted with dried blood. A man, crumpled up under here, could easily throw up his head and give it an ugly scrape against that nail. I'll put this under a microscope and see what I can make of it."

He carefully folded the scrappings he had made in a bit of paper torn from his notebook, and put the little package into a pocket of the same.

As the two scrambled out of their uncomfortable quarters, Norris fancied he heard footsteps receding, and there seemed to be a movement among the shadows near the end of the shed.

"Who is that?" he asked, quickly. "Not one of the hands; there is nothing to bring them here at this time."

"More likely a tramp in search of a night's lodging," suggested the brakeman.

They hurried in that direction, but the figure, if there was one, had disappeared.

On the following day Norris Bergman had a strange visitor.

His kindly tapped at his door and handed him a card, which bore the name of Hiram Ingot, and in the thick-set, heavy-featured man who followed close after Norris immediately recognized the offensive individual who had prodded himself a friend of the Childers. Mr. Ingot himself totally ignored any previous meeting between them. He made his business known after a few preliminary remarks.

"I've heard of you, Mr. Bergman, through our mutual friend, Frost. He tells me that

his company has given you the bounce, and it came to me that we might do each other a good turn. I am book-keeper in the Everleigh bank; isn't it as good a state of health as I look to be, and I'm thinking of taking an assistant to lighten my work for a month or so. Mr. Everleigh is willing, so if you care to take the place till something better offers, I'll take it as a favor. You'll work under me and I'll have all the responsibility. For wages—well, I won't be small, as I mean to let you take the heat of the job, so I'll say that you get twenty dollars out of my thirty-five a week."

"Are you aware that the express company dismissed me, as the saying is, under a cloud?"

"I heard Frost's story, I tell you, and his word is good enough for me."

"I don't see why you should come to me, Mr. Ingot."

"Well, to be frank with you, I think you are a chap who would give me my money's worth of service, and that's more's some of them do nowadays," returned the other, with a laugh. "By the bye, Lyman Childer

is here to see you here."

"I did not expect to see you here," he said, with a level look of insolence into Norris' eyes.

"The measure is resplendent. It did not seem necessary to explain that Mr. Everleigh is an old family friend during your call this afternoon. I think if I desired a situation in the bank that he would give it to me."

And Morris retired best from the encounter, if one were to judge by the quiver about the coarse lips, that had in trick of the tongue pale with impudent emotion.

He dressed back unnoticed among the guests waiting for an opportunity to make his advents, and sat in a chair, with the next best chair, to see the skin of a leopard or panther, or even the hide of a deer or moose.

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SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL

E. O. WALTON, Bus. Manager

STANFORD, KY., APRIL 27, 1888

Published Every Tuesday and Friday

\$2 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

At the time of publication \$2.00 will be charged for

L. & N. LOCAL TIME CARD.

Mail train going North at 10:30 a.m. from Southgate at 11:30 a.m. Express train going North at 12:30 p.m. Total freight North at 1:30 p.m. Total freight South at 2:30 p.m. The latter train also carry passengers. The above is calculated on standard time. Solar time is about 20 minutes faster.

K. C. LOCAL TIME CARD.

Train leaves Rowland at 7 a.m. and returns at 4 p.m.

MEANS BUSINESS.

Watches and jewelry repaired and warranted. A. R. Penny.

The best place to buy drugs, patent medicines and toilet articles is at A. R. Penny's.

Buy your school books, ink, niblets, paper, pencils and school supplies of all kinds from A. R. Penny.

I guarantee all watches and every article of jewelry I sell to be just as represented. A. R. Penny.

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL.

C. B. Hart, agent for the Osborn Mather, was here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, of Goshen, are visiting at Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Laura L. FALKNER, of this county, has been granted a pension.

Mrs. W. M. MUSHLER was up from Parkersburg to attend the marriage of Miss Emma Hill.

MISS DENNIE MCKENNEY, of the West, is visiting Miss Annie McKinney and other relatives.

Mr. Bungay Frazee has been assigned to a distillery in Bell county and will spend several months there.

Mr. W. B. McRoberts has been appointed by Gov. Buckner as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

MISS ANNIE FRAZEE, a pretty young lady from Booneville, Mo., arrived yesterday on a visit to Miss Lizzie Carter.

Mr. R. G. Crandall, who has been in Florida since last Fall, returned Wednesday. He is much pleased with that part of the sunny South.

Mr. C. E. Woods, the bright and able young assistant editor of the Richmond Register, was here. We have right en route to Lebanon to join his wife, who is on a visit there. We were glad to form his acquaintance.

LOCAL LORE.

Plants of all kinds at D. J. Newland's.

WALL PAPER, CARPETS, &c., at Owsley & Craig's.

Never little house for rent. Call at this office.

M. F. Elkin has opened a butchershop at Rowland.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF WALL PAPER, Owsley & Craig.

House for rent on the 10th of May for small family. Dr. J. F. Peyton.

We have the largest stock of carpets shown here. Owsley & Craig.

String line of plaids and plain dress goods just received at S. H. Shanks'.

Bread and other bread fresh today from a Louisville baker. S. S. Myers.

LATENTS, don't forget when you are home cleaning that we have a very nice line of window shades, lace curtains, curtain poles, &c. Owsley & Craig.

THE negro, Cas Inman, who killed C. Singleton at Kingsville a year or two ago, has been arrested in Alabama and Deputy Sheriff J. M. Johnson has gone after him.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL and a picked nine will play a matchgame of ball at the Public School grounds this evening. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to go toward buying uniforms for the L. J.'s.

John Cook was acquitted on the grounds of self defense for shooting Andy Yates, who was also acquitted because he did nothing further than to go into Cook's house after he had ordered him not to.

THE SECRETARY, W. B. McRoberts, is busy sending out circulars announcing the 11th annual meeting of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, which convenes in Henderson May 9th, at 8 a.m. Much business of importance is laid out and a full attendance is desired.

THE city council should order Marshal Carpenter to wear a uniform. With a helmet hat and nice fitting blue or gray suit with brass buttons, we could put him against any marshal in the state for stalwart proportion. He is over 6 feet and weighs 200 pounds with no surplus flesh.

AN attempt to break jail was discovered by Judge Twyns this week before the work had proceeded far, and frustrated. There are now 13 prisoners in the establishment, seven being charged with murder, and sent from the mountain counties. They are all desperate and a close watch will have to be kept on them.

ORIENTAL LACES, Hamburg and Swiss edgings, Floumeings, &c., at Owsley & Craig's.

We have the finest stock of gents furnishing goods in town. Owsley & Craig.

PANTS, PYRENEES and a general line of Gents' Furnishing Goods at Owsley & Craig's.

New lot of everything in the spring goods just received at S. H. Shanks' Call in and examine them.

Kentucky's Hybrid Peas, Grapes, &c., especially. Osage oranges for hedging. S. D. Gooch, agent for Shell & Howland.

"Under a Cloud," continued, and some interesting miscellany will be found in the supplement sent with this issue.

JAILER OWENS has added much to the clean appearance of the wall around Court Square by giving it a nice coat of whitewash.

THICK worms are playing havoc with the corn fields during the cold snap. Those who haven't planted seem to be as well off as those who have.

TUESDAY post office at Williamsburg having reached the dignity of a presidential office, Mr. Cleveland has named Jerry D. Atkins to continue in charge.

Now opening out the finest line of fashionable millinery I ever handled and am marking it to suit the times. Call and examine. Mrs. Kate Dudderar.

New Fairbank's scales have been put up in front of the S. E. corner of Court Square by Messrs. L. M. Bruce and A. T. Nunnelley, who pay \$20 a year for the privilege. It will prove a great convenience to the public.

The frost of Tuesday morning did more damage than any of those of recent date. The fruit does not seem to be killed, but the chill will in all probability make much of it fall off. Warmer weather, with light rains, was predicted yesterday.

Miss Brooks, L. E. Myers, brakeman, got his arm caught in coupling car at Williamsburg and suffered a compound comminuted fracture of it. He was brought to Rowland, where Dr. Peyton, the L. & N. surgeon, rendered the necessary attention. Mr. Myers is from the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and belongs to a good family.

The first day of Courts & Cox's opening of their spring and summer millinery was largely attended and a more elegant and beautiful line was never shown here. They have besides every imaginable kind of head attire, a very extensive line of ladies' notions, &c. To-day and to-morrow they will continue to show their wares. Everybody invited.

YESTERDAY was the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in the United States, the first lodge of the kind being established in Baltimore, in 1819. The order in a crude condition had existed for a number of years before in England, but it was not fully perfected till its establishment here. It is now one of the most extensive self-governed provident associations in the world, and each year it dispenses millions of dollars in charity. The anniversary was celebrated all over the country last night. The local lodge here had a general reunion and a number of speeches by local orators.

BOY LAW. We have always contended that the law regulating the working of the public highways was unjust and oppressive to the poorer class of people, and have taken occasion repeatedly to urge a change, so that those who use the roads most should contribute their full quota to their maintenance. Lawyer Davison's law, which he had enacted without consultation with those most interested and which he now admits is open to many serious objections, the principal being that it takes the opposite direction and makes it unjust and oppressive to the other class, requiring men with any amount of property whatever to work as much as ten days a year on the roads and to pay 10 cents per \$100 additional to keep them in repair. Persons with no property work two days only and get pay for their labor. Mr. W. H. Miller went to Frankfort this week and he and Davison agreed upon a bill, which the latter introduced, which amends and perfects his former objectionable road law for Lincoln county. The bill now introduced provides that the annual appropriations for the support of county roads shall not exceed \$3000 and the amount is to be fixed by the court of claims. The tax to raise the amount must not exceed 6 cents on the \$100, and is to be fixed by the court of claims. The law requiring citizens to work roads under the present system is repealed and the office of road surveyor is abolished. The roads are to be kept in repair by a road commissioner with hired hands paid out of the funds mentioned. The commissioner is to execute bonds and be under the full control of the court of claims. The bill removes many of the objectionable features of Mr. Davison's former law and provides safeguards against abusive waste and extravagance, and limits the amount of taxation. The bill now presented is worthy of a trial, and will cost not quite \$2,000 more than the roads under the old law, the appropriations last year for roads being over \$1,200.

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THE finest lattice in Louisville, or anywhere else, Mr. R. B. Geoghegan, makes a proposition to our patrons. In another column, which will be money in their pockets, if they give him a trial.

The sale of Mrs. Carpenter's personal effects was only tolerably well attended yesterday, but satisfactory prices were realized for the hotel and other furniture. The Misses Carpenter offer the hotel for sale privately and will not attempt to keep it open themselves for the present.

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MONIMENTAL MATTERS.

Mr. R. L. Hubble, the well-known triner, familiarly known as "Book," took to himself a wife yesterday in the person of Miss Sallie E. Logan, only daughter of Mr. John W. Logan, Elder J. Q. Montgomery performed the ceremony, after which the happy pair went to Mr. William Hubble's where they will make their home. The bride is a remarkably looking lady and she and "Book" will make a handsome pair. Here's to their health and happiness.

ANOTHER Virginian has invaded the household of Col. T. P. Hill and taken therefrom the lust of the two charming young ladies, who until recently lived together there in sisterly affection. In November last Miss Mildred Lewis gave her hand to the man who had won her heart and became Mrs. C. C. Parish, the Old Dominion gaining what Kentucky had lost. Wednesday morning at 6:45, Mr. E. W. Smith of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Fannie S. Hill were united in the same parlor, Rev. John Bell Tillson officiating and Miss Carrie Hathaway, of Winchester, and Mr. James T. Craig standing up with them. The party was then driven in carriages to the K. C. depot and Mr. and Mrs. Smith took the train for Jarrett's, Va., where Mr. Smith, who is a civil engineer, is engaged in his profession. The bride is the handsome daughter of Col. Hill, the wealthiest and most eloquent lawyer in this section, and is a very charming and lovable girl, while the man who has won her is the worthy son of a good old Virginia family, capable, industrious and inspiring. We join the community in wishing them a long life of unalloyed happiness. Miss Fannie deserves the best of husbands and we have reason to believe that she has chosen wisely and well.

THE long-talked of marriage of Mr. Robert G. Hail and Miss Ellen Wearen was solemnized Tuesday afternoon at 6:30, at the residence of Mr. George D. Wearen, the father of the bride. Rev. A. S. Moffett performed the ceremony and Mr. W. M. Bright and Miss Kate Hail and Mr. J. H. Baumhamer and Miss Emma Leavell were the attendants. The young couple and some 50 of their friends then drove to Mr. J. M. Hail's, where a very elegant supper and several hours of social pleasure were enjoyed. The bride is a very lovely young lady, highly accomplished and of a most amiable and affectionate disposition. She was beautifully attired and her entire trainee is said to be very elegant. The groom has occupied a position in the Farmers' National Bank for several years and has demonstrated much ability as a business man. They start their new life together with the best wishes and congratulations of many friends, who are confident that their union will prove a happy and congenial one. A large number of valuable presents were received, in fact almost enough to set them up in housekeeping, though they will not go to themselves yet a while, but board at Mr. Wearen's. They very sensibly omitted the usual tour, which of all times is least enjoyed, and have quietly settled down to the supreme happiness to be found in each other's society.

NOT that there was any objection on the part of the bride's parents, but because they preferred that way. Mr. Mark Hardin and Miss Bessie M. Farris, daughter of Mr. H. C. Farris, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Junction City, closed to Jeffersonville Tuesday morning and were married by Justice Keigwin. The arrangements had been made the evening before and at 12:30 a.m., a gentle rap on her door. Mr. J. E. Farris, where she was visiting, brought out the intended bride and Miss Lizzie Farris. A carriage awaited a short distance from the house and in a few moments the happy couple, accompanied by Miss Lizzie Farris, Messrs. C. C. Carson, Harry E. King and E. C. Waiton were at Rowland, where they took the Louisville train. Slipping the young ladies in the rear of the sleeper the gentlemen stood guard while passing Stanford and Junction City. Not a soul was seen at either place, which the least alarmed the runaways and after passing the latter place more comfortable quarters were found. Arriving in Louisville at 4:45 o'clock the party drove to County Clerk Stealey's office, in Jeffersonville, procured license, sent for the above justice and at 7:30 they were pronounced husband and wife. E. C. Waiton and Miss Lizzie Farris acting as attendants. The ceremony over the contesting parties and party repaired to the Alexander Hotel and spent the day, returning to Jefferson City that night where the happy couple will remain a few days with the bride's parents. Mr. Hardin, or "Mark" as he is known, my brotherly affection prevents me speaking of his good qualities; of the bride, who is a most accomplished young lady, too much cannot be said. That their prospects are bright we are sure and that their life will be spent happily as the day they closed we hope and believe.

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LANCASTER, GARRARD COUNTY.

—Mrs. C. C. Stormes has returned from Louisville, where she has been for some time under medical treatment.

W. N. Potts, of your city, was in Lancaster yesterday. C. W. Sweeney is in Cincinnati buying more goods.

The firms of C. W. Sweeney and G. D. Burlett & Co., are having the fronts of their store-houses improved by a coat of fresh paint.

W. B. Foster, who manipulates the milk shake at Sam Miller's, is probably the prettiest clerk in Lancaster. He is just too sweet for anything.

Bell County Robert Bonzley is in town. He will leave shortly for his silver mine in the mountains, where he hopes to make a find of valuable minerals.

The Arnold Back-band Co. has received a favorable offer from a Cleveland firm for the manufacture of the castings and will soon be ready to commence making the bands.

The war dogs are still yelping in this town among the dry goods merchants, or some of them. Drums are beaten, flags are flying and prices are said to be slaughtered.

The wife of Henry A. Burlett died Tuesday and was buried here Thursday morning. The funeral sermon was preached by Elder Jesse Walden. Her husband and the five little children, who survive her, have the sympathy of the whole community.

E. P. Faulemer, of Maple Shade, Boyle county, has bought an interest in the fine young filly, "Baby Blake," by Paladine, belonging to Capt. Peacock, and will develop her. He also takes his 2-year-old bay colt, Abdallah Mandino, to train. Baby Blake is said to be a very promising filly and the captain may realize a handsome sum for her.

Sam M. Burlett, writing from Omaha, makes mention of meeting Col. Fletcher, F. S. A., who was stationed here some years. He is now stationed at Fort Omaha, and has married. Sam says the colonel has a very handsome step-daughter. The colonel's friends here glad to hear from him and wish him good luck.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

I have opened a butcher shop at Rowland in the Ferry's Sons' house and prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of meats, fish, and poultry in their season. As heretofore I will continue running my wagons delivering meat to my customers in Stanford and vicinity.

M. F. ELKIN.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

The shareholders of the Hanging Rock & Green River Turnpike Co. will meet at Mr. Brown's meeting house at 10 a.m. on May 18, 1888, at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of electing a President & Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

J. W. GIBLINS, President.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

The stockholders of the Stanford & Coffey's Mill Turnpike Road Co. will meet at Mr. Brown's meeting house, 10 a.m. on May 18, 1888, at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of electing a President & Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

J. D. CARTER, President.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

The stockholders of the Stanford & Coffey's Mill Turnpike Road Co. will meet at the First National Bank in Stanford, 10 a.m. on May 18, 1888, at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of electing a President & Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

J. E. LYNN, President.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Taylorsville, McKinney & Coffey's Mill Turnpike Road Co. will be held at Richards' Store, Mt. Sion, on the first Saturday in May, 1888, at 9 A.M. for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

J. J. MCKINNEY, President.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

The stockholders of the Stanford & Coffey's Mill Turnpike Road Co. will meet at the First National Bank in Stanford, 10 a.m. on May 18, 1888, at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of electing a President & Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

J. E. LYNN, President.

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